

GLOVER'S GUIDE

**FOR THE CARE
OF YOUR DOG**



DEDICATION

THIS book is dedicated to the greatest dog in the world—YOUR DOG. It is the sincere wish of the publishers that the suggestions incorporated in this book will help you keep your dog in the best of health, and in so doing, bring joy and a feeling of security to you in your home.

Presented by
H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.
462-468 Fourth Avenue
New York City

COPYRIGHT 1935

BUYING LOYALTY

You can't buy loyalty, they say,
I bought it, though, this very day;
You can't buy friendship, firm and true,
I bought sincerest friendship too;
And truth and kindness I got,
And happiness, Oh, such a lot!
So many joyous hours to be
Were sold with that commodity.
I bought a life of simple faith,
And love that will be mine till death,
And two brown eyes that I could see
Would not be long in knowing me.
I bought protection. Bought a guard
Right now and ever afterward.
Buy human friendship? maybe not!
You see it was a dog I bought.

Anne Campbell

COPYRIGHT, THE DETROIT NEWS

MAN'S BEST FRIEND—THE DOG

THE lover of the dog would be lost without the faithful creature which guards his home or keeps him company on his walks. The dog is a very emblem of faithfulness. When it has become fond of a human being, nothing will change its feelings. Starvation and ill-treatment will not kill its devotion. No matter how humble a man's home may be, his dog cheerfully stays by him, content with meagre scraps of food, a caress and a kind word now and then. Those who can afford to keep a dog in luxury can hardly realize the intense devotion which the animal is capable of displaying when it is called upon to bear hardship and privation with its master or mistress.

Some people are of the opinion that those who cannot well afford the cost of keeping a dog should not own one; but this is taking a rather narrow view of the matter. The companionship of a dog is an immense comfort to countless thousands of hard-working men and women whose lives have few of the pleasures possible to those in better circumstances. To many of them, living by themselves, the dog is their only friend and without him existence would be dreary in the extreme.

THE NEW PUPPY

BEFORE bringing the new puppy into your home, make preparations for its arrival. It should be brought into your household as quietly as possible. The new addition to your family may be hearing strange noises for the first time and these are highly magnified to his sensitive ears. His mother, brothers and sisters have been left behind. He is seeing strange faces; hearing strange voices; being handled by strange hands. Let those hands be gentle; those voices kind. Speak lowly. A deaf dog cannot hear and a dog that can, hears much better than most humans. He is just a baby. Try to make a good first impression. The first twenty-four hours with your puppy are very important.

Your plans for his reception may not be elaborate, but they should be practical and adequate. Let his first bed be a box half filled with shredded papers. Have his drinking bowl handy; a puppy biscuit or two at hand; a plaything. Let him know that these are his things.

TRAINING

PATIENCE in training is essential and should only be undertaken by one person.

THINGS A DOG SHOULD KNOW:

- To come when called
- To lie down when told
- To heel
- To stop barking when told

To be a credit to himself, to you, and to the neighborhood—a dog should know these four things. When you have taught him the first command thoroughly, it is easy to teach him to respond to many other commands.

TO COME WHEN CALLED: After you and your pup have become thoroughly acquainted, put a training leash on him, or attach a string about 5 or 6 feet long to his collar. Play with him with the other end of the leash, then call softly, "Here, Jack", pulling the leash or cord very gently. When he gets the idea, say "Good Boy", or whatever his name is, or "Smart Boy, Jack". His delight is to please! You have only to show him.

When, with the aid of the leash, he has learned this, try him without the leash. The object of all leash-training is to teach the puppy to do the same thing without the leash.

TO LIE DOWN: Firmly press hind quarters down, and gently pull the front legs forward, saying softly "Lie down, Jack", and keep repeating this until the puppy gets the idea. Then praise.

TO HEEL: A dog pulling on the leash is an indication of lack of training. Take the puppy's leash up short enough so that only the tips of the front feet touch the floor, street or ground. Hold a stick in front of the chest to bar his progress, as you say "Heel, Jack", until he gets the idea. When thoroughly taught with the leash, try the same thing without the leash. Stop. Go forward. Turn. Your dog is at your heels. If possible, wave him on to a free run afterwards.

TO STOP BARKING: When the puppy gets old enough to bark, if his attention has been called to knocks or rings at the door, he should give the alarm. But, the alarm once given, he should be quiet at command. If he has been taught to lie down instantly on command, and stay prone until allowed to get up, you have only to wave him to his corner. Dogs do not bark easily when in repose. Or the stern command "Hush, Jack", accompanied by clapping your hands together, and then pointing to his favorite corner will accomplish this if you have taught him this perfectly.

If your dog is under control, your neighbors should not consider him objectionable.

DOGS AND YOUR NEIGHBORS: Take the advice of one with experience rather than that of your neighbors on dog training and treatment. Thank them for their kind intent, but make it your business to know more about your breed than your neighbor; you will then have less unpleasant "advice".

You also owe it to your neighbors to have your dog a pet and not a nuisance. Make your dog a credit of his kind, to your self-respect and to the neighborhood. Your neighbor's evergreens should be sacred. His cat should have due consideration. He may not like muddy paws on his clothes, or dog hairs on upholstered furniture. You like dogs. See that your dog does not make people either fear or dislike him.

FOR GUIDANCE OF DOG OWNERS

Don't strike your dog. No successful trainer does.

Don't speak loudly or harshly to your dog.

Don't fail to give your dog kindly, human companionship at least a small portion of each day.

Don't keep a dog a prisoner on a wire cable for over two hours at a time.

Don't chain your dog to dog house, except possibly at night.

Don't get a dog just for a watch dog. The finest of all dogs should not be valued for one virtue alone. One breed will give alarm, if danger threatens, as well as another.

Don't measure a dog by his size. Whether he weighs 2 pounds or 200 pounds, he is just as brave, loyal, intelligent and companionable.

Don't expect a puppy to know as much as a grown dog.

Don't let a puppy be a plaything for the baby, but a playmate.



FOODS AND FEEDING OF THE PUPPY

FRESH water in a clean utensil should be kept always within reach of the puppy.

Food should be offered in clean utensils which are thoroughly washed after each using. The utensils should be wide, flat and heavy so that the food cannot readily be upset.

The puppy should be kept clean and encouraged to exercise in the sunshine. Sleeping quarters should be frequently cleaned and disinfected with a solution of Glover's Disinfectant, and always supplied with fresh bedding.

In the feeding of a puppy, which, depending upon the size, is the same for all breeds, never allow it to eat enough at one meal to distend its abdomen. It is a safe rule to feed often and in small quantities. It is particularly injurious to have food continuously within reach of the puppy. The appetite should be kept so that the meal is always watched for and the puppy promptly eats all of the food offered.

Observance of the following intervals and manner of feeding should produce a vigorous, healthy puppy growing into maturity:

6 weeks to 2 months.....	6 feedings daily
2 months to 3 months.....	5 feedings daily
3 months to 6 months.....	4 feedings daily
6 months to 9 months.....	3 feedings daily
9 months to 1 year.....	2 feedings daily
From 1 year on.....	feeding twice daily

is to be preferred.

FOODS FOR DIFFERENT AGES

6 weeks to 2 months

The same milk formulas as used during weaning, namely:

(A) Raw or pasteurized milk with one tablespoonful of lime water added to a quarter pint.

(B) Sweetened Condensed Milk—1 part
 Lime Water —1 part
 Boiled Water —4 parts

2 months to 3 months

Continue the same milk formulas. In 2nd and 6th feedings, substitute for the milk, small amounts of scraped, raw, lean beef; occasionally alternate beef with Canned Salmon.

3 months to 6 months

In the first and third feedings, use milk formulas. In the 2nd feeding on alternate days, use scraped, raw, lean beef, or beaten raw egg shaken with milk. In the 4th feeding, finely chopped, raw, lean beef. Introduce fresh vegetables with beef (excluding potatoes). Canned Salmon may replace the beef occasionally.

6 months to 9 months

In the 1st feeding, use milk formulas; Cold cereals may be added to the milk. 2nd feeding, beaten raw egg shaken together with milk, or meat broth thickened with crumbs of dry, toasted whole wheat bread. 4th feeding, chopped, raw, lean beef, with fresh vegetables (except potatoes). Canned Salmon may be substituted from time to time.

9 months to 1 year

1st feeding, milk formulas; 2nd feeding, chopped beef, and fresh vegetables, excluding potatoes. Canned Salmon may be substituted occasionally.

During this growing period, puppies may receive one to two Glover's Cod Liver Oil Concentrate Tablets. These have been tested for the presence of vitamins A and D, the anti-infective and anti-rachitic vitamins.

Raw bones which the puppy cannot splinter and with a few shreds of meat upon them will help the puppy in cutting its teeth, strengthen the jaws and supply some of the mineral matter to be used in growing strong bones. As soon as it becomes soiled, it should be taken away from the puppy.

FOODS AND FEEDING OF THE ADULT DOG

IN health, the dog should be continuously supplied with abundant, fresh water in a clean vessel.

The diet of the dog, like that of the human, is always a subject of disagreement. The following recommendations do not adhere to any special



system, but are based upon experience and general knowledge of the digestibility of different foods by the dog.

All food should be clean, fresh and unspoiled. Decomposing meats or other foods will eventually cause a chronic inflammation of the stomach or intestines.

Food should be offered in clean utensils which are thoroughly washed after each using.

The quantity of food eaten in twenty-four hours varies in each case and in accordance with the breed, weight, temperament, housing conditions and the character of work which the dog may be called upon to perform.

The active disposition such as in the Terriers, requires more food for the weight of the dog than for breeds of a more quiet nature.

The smaller type and delicate house dogs require relatively less food and are more frequently overfed, causing various illnesses.

The dog should be anxious for each feeding and all food upon the dish should be promptly consumed. If any food is left, or the dog becomes selective of the articles on the dish toward the end of the meal, the amount offered at the next feeding should be reduced.

Mature dogs thrive upon two meals or a single meal daily. When two meals are given, one should be about twice as heavy as the other. Dogs kept as pets should be fed the single meal or heavy meal in the evening.

Although dogs through ages of companionship with man have become somewhat adapted to live upon the same food as man, yet it should not be forgotten that the dog is naturally a raw meat-eating animal. Even the household pet, if thrown upon its own resources in the country, will turn to raw meat as its food. Raw meat does not make a dog vicious.

In all diets, the basic food should be raw, lean beef, with the addition of fresh vegetables (excluding potatoes) and raw milk. If two meals are fed daily, the heavy meal may consist of the raw beef alone. If one meal daily, variety is attained by a change from the meat about twice weekly, substituting canned salmon or raw or lightly-cooked liver. Large raw bones to which a little meat is adherent will serve to strengthen and cleanse the teeth and as an additional source of mineral elements. As soon as the bone becomes soiled, it should be taken away from the dog.

The following foods may be used as supplements in the diet:

Raw Mutton. Raw Liver. Raw Tripe. Whole wheat cereals. Whole wheat bread. Milk, raw or pasteurized, with the addition of one ounce of lime water to a half pint of milk. This milk may be given alone or mixed with the cereals and bread.

Green vegetables, raw or cooked. Soups or stews made from fresh meat and vegetables. Table scraps, if fresh and containing only foods which are listed above. Fresh and well-baked prepared biscuits. If the biscuits are not dry and crisp, they should be placed in an oven and rebaked.

The dog should not be permitted to eat the following articles:

Corn-meal. Rice. Potatoes. Fried foods. Gravies. Boiled liver. Hard boiled eggs. Candy. Pastry.

Their continued use will undermine the health and make the dog more susceptible to disease.

Chicken chop and fish bones should not be fed, as their sharp points are liable to injure the walls of the digestive tract.

BATHING

THE bathing of puppies and dogs is an important adjunct to their health and makes them more pleasant to keep in the home as pets. Bathing with Glover's Kennel and Flea Soap or Glover's Medicated Soap will keep the skin clean, stimulate the growth of hair, destroy unpleasant body odors, kill fleas and lice, and assist in the healing of the sores produced in mange and eczema.

When difficulty has been experienced in destroying parasites upon the skin, an effective bath may be given in a solution of Glover's Disinfectant (3-4 tablespoonfuls to a gallon of water).

Puppies under six weeks of age should not be bathed unless they become soiled or show evidence of an inflammatory condition of the skin.

If necessary to clean the skin of a puppy, make a rich lather with Glover's Medicated Soap in slightly hot water. Use a clean cloth or absorbent cotton and apply this to the puppy. Rinse in the same manner as the suds were applied.

Always have the puppy in a warm room, work quickly during cleansing and rinsing, and immediately dry the puppy with a coarse towel. Wrap him in a blanket or woolen cloth for a half hour afterwards.

Older puppies and mature dogs, except those that are suffering from acute systemic diseases, should be bathed once weekly during hot weather and once or twice monthly in the winter season.

Large breeds may be bathed with the dog standing upon the floor, usually with the collar tied to a post on each side so that he cannot lie down. For smaller breeds, a tub may be used.

Put sufficient water of temperature slightly above body heat in the tub to come part way up the legs of the dog when standing. With a cup or cloth, begin wetting the dog at the neck and continue backward until the entire body is wet. Then, with a cake of Glover's Kennel and Flea Soap work a thick lather through the hair and down upon the skin. Rub this in well with the tips of the fingers or a coarse brush, being careful not to scratch the skin. Allow this lather to remain for ten to fifteen minutes and rinse off in the same manner as the first water was applied. If all skin scales, dandruff, scabs and dirt have not been removed, use a second lather.

Dry the dog promptly with a rough towel or bagging. Fifteen minutes enforced exercise after the bath will stimulate the circulation of blood through the skin and largely overcome the danger of chilling, then confine in a warm place.

Small house pets after bathing may be wrapped in a blanket or a woolen cloth for a half hour.

As soon as the coat of a long-haired dog is dry, it should be thoroughly combed and brushed to remove tangles and put it in its proper form.

For house dogs which are free from fleas and bathed only for cleanliness and pleasantly deodorizing the skin, use Glover's Medicated Soap.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR TRAINING DOGS IN HOUSE MANNERS

THE first thing to teach puppies as they are being weaned is house manners. Dogs are instinctively clean, but puppies until they are taught house manners, are blissfully ignorant of what is required of them.

A puppy is a creature of habit. Once the habit of cleanliness is established, it becomes fixed in the animal's mind. Begin by widely spreading newspapers on a given spot and place the puppy on them after each feeding, keeping it quiet there for a moment or two. It soon understands. The puppy whose intellect seems dull or who appears obstinate will, of course, require more time and perseverance in training, but patience and kindness is almost invariably rewarded. Speaking loudly or harshly to the puppy only frightens it. As puppies mature, they generally of their own accord stop using paper if they have sufficient opportunity to go outdoors.

Dogs which soil during the night may have this bad habit overcome by confining them in a box or basket in the night and turning them loose early in the morning. A dog will not soil his own bed as long as he can prevent it.

To be fair to the dog—he should be permitted to go out into the open or into the yard the first thing in the morning, promptly after each feeding, and the last thing before being shut in the house for the night.

BREEDING

ONLY some fundamentals of breeding as relates to health will be stated here. The male, sire or stud dog should be well developed, vigorous, free from disease, at least fifteen months old, of approximately the same size as the female and preferably the best representative of the breed available.

The use of any sire has no influence upon the characteristics of any future generations of which he is not the parent.

In the female, the first indication of breeding ability and desire is usually recognized by the development of what is known as estrum, season, period or heat. It usually appears when the female is about nine months old.

Normally, estrum is repeated at six-month intervals, Spring and Fall, although this, too, is subject to variation in the individual and breed. After parturition or whelping, estrum recurs in about four months.

The signs of estrum are swelling of the external genitals, the discharge of a clear mucus which in a day or two becomes a bloody mucus known as the menstrual flow. This continues for about seven days and is followed by a yellowish white discharge for the next five to seven days. An unmistakable indication is the attraction of the male to her.

If not bred, she should be closely confined for three weeks, and if bred, the same confinement should be practiced to prevent later and accidental matings.

In general, breed when the male is acceptable, which is usually toward the close of the period of the bloody discharge.

In order to permit the full development of the female and conserve her strength for future years, it is better not to breed her at the first estrum, but to await the second period.

At the time of breeding, she should always be in good physical condition and not overfat.

While it is possible to breed her twice yearly, it is better practice to breed only once yearly in the Spring.

For those animals which fail to breed or fail to show estrum, no medicines are recognized as being of any real value, and some which are used may be actually dangerous.



Always record the date of breeding and figure the approximate date of whelping as sixty-three days later. Puppies born a few days before or after this interval may be normal and healthy.

During the period of pregnancy, give an abundance of easily digested, nourishing food, as this is needed to feed the mother and develop the puppies. Give plenty of raw milk, and administer Glover's Cod Liver Oil Concentrate Tablets thruout the period of pregnancy to promote the growth of good bone and sound teeth in the offspring.

Regular but not severe exercise should be given. Two weeks after impregnation, a treatment should be given with Glover's Round Worm Capsules, Glover's Vermifuge (liquid) or Glover's Tetrachlorethylene Capsules, and a week later, with Glover's Tape Worm Capsules. Repeat treatments may be necessary, but should not be given later than six weeks after breeding, and as additional protection to puppies, the mother should again be treated to expel worms during the nursing period.

Until the end of the seventh week, regular bathing may be given using Glover's Kennel and Flea Soap. After the seventh week, do not again bathe her and do not ship her by express or take her in an automobile.

For whelping, provide secluded quarters where she will not be disturbed. The box or place selected should be clean, dry and thoroughly scrubbed or sprayed with a solution of Glover's Disinfectant. Clean pine shavings covered with a layer of burlap will make a satisfactory bed. Both shavings and the cover should be renewed whenever they are soiled.

Two days before whelping, use Glover's Laxative Pills, if necessary, to avoid constipation at that time.

Allow the mother to become acquainted with the whelping quarters a few days in advance, and at the first indication of labor pains, wash her external genitals and the skin over the mammary glands with Glover's Disinfectant (2 teaspoonfuls to 1 pint of water).

During the period while the puppies are being born, do not disturb her or offer any assistance. If she becomes weak and it is evident after several hours that there is some difficulty preventing the birth of a puppy, a veterinarian should be immediately summoned.

Unskilled interference is responsible for the deaths of many mothers and puppies.

WEANING OF PUPPIES

IF the mother is supplying plenty of milk for nursing the entire litter of puppies, bringing to them a rapid, thrifty growth and not weakening herself nor undermining her system, she may be allowed to suckle the puppies until they are finally weaned at six weeks.

If her milk supply is insufficient, and the drain upon her system is too great, she should obtain relief by the immediate removal of one or more puppies of the litter, or supplemental feeding may be started on all of the puppies at three weeks of age. Supplemental feedings with nursings should be at three-hour intervals.

Cow's milk should be fed raw or pasteurized, and lime water should be added to it in the proportion of one tablespoonful to a quarter pint of milk. If this milk mixture is not digested, use the following:

Sweetened Condensed Milk—1 part Lime Water—1 part
Boiled Water—4 parts

After the puppies begin to drink freely, remove the mother for four-hour intervals, and after a few days, keep her away entirely, except during the night. A little later, allow her to nurse the puppies only for a short time morning and night. This system will gradually decrease the milk supply of the mother and prevent an inflammation of the mammary glands, which might result if she were suddenly and completely removed from the puppies.

REGISTERING A DOG

WRITE the American Kennel Club, 221 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y., and ask them to forward you a Registration Blank. Fill it in completely and return it to them with the proper fee. It must be signed by both breeder (owner of dam) and owner of sire; both dogs must previously have been registered to make the puppies eligible. In order that an individual puppy may be registered, it is necessary that the entire litter first be registered by the breeder.

GIVING MEDICINE

PLACE the animal to be treated (dog or cat) in a convenient position, on a table for example, whereby he may be firmly controlled; face his right side with his head directed toward your right. Place your left hand on his head, palm down and with the thumb and middle finger, span the upper portion of his muzzle, exerting gentle pressure toward the rear of the corners of the mouth, at the same time elevating the head slightly. By keeping the lips between your fingers and his teeth, it will tend to prevent biting. Continuing the pressure, firmly but gently, open the mouth wider with the thumb of the right hand by pressing downward at the front of the lower jaw; hold it open by a firm grip with the left hand as described. Then take the pill, tablet or capsule and with the thumb and forefinger of the right hand insert it as far back into the mouth as possible, pushing it well back over the rise in the tongue with the tip of the finger. Withdraw the finger, release the grip with the left hand and allow the mouth to close quickly, and hold it closed for a moment or so, until swallowing is noted. Moistening a pill or capsule often facilitates its being swallowed.

To give a liquid, place the animal on a table in the same suggested position with the left hand on his head, only for the purpose of steadying it. Fill a syringe, preferably a soft rubber ear syringe, with the proper medicine, insert the soft nozzle by means of the right hand in either side of the corner of the mouth and slowly expel the fluid by gentle pressure on the syringe bulb. Hold the head up slightly, but do not attempt to open the mouth; give the animal an opportunity to swallow, withdrawing the syringe from time to time. A teaspoon or eye dropper may be substituted for the syringe, but obviously it is not as efficient a means.

The foregoing methods are comparatively simple in applying to dogs, and most cats; however, because of a cat's dexterity and sharp claws, additional precautions must occasionally be taken. Wearing gloves is usually sufficient protection, but sometimes it is necessary to resort to further restraint. This may be accomplished by taking a square piece of heavy, strong cloth, cutting a hole in the center of it just large enough to force the cat's head through; slip it over the head and securely wrap the surplus around the body and legs, holding firmly, thus making it impos-

sible to free itself or scratch. Sometimes it is necessary to resort to strategy, concealing a pill or capsule in some form of food stuff of which the animal is particularly fond.



CARE OF DOG IN RHYME FOR CHILDREN

*Every Dog Should Have His Day,
Help Yours To Have It In This Way*

If you would have a dog your friend
Then close attention you must lend
To all things that he likes the best,
His food, his comfort and his rest.
If you would keep him sleek and neat,
Here are the things that he should eat—
Cereal, soup and milk and meat,
And vegetables, if they're green;
Kind words and petting in between;
A knuckle bone will help his jaw
If he is given one to gnaw.
Exercise him—always keep
A nice warm place for him to sleep.
He likes fresh water—always set it
Somewhere about so he can get it.
If you do this, you may depend
Your dog will be your constant friend.

And now we're coming to a few
Of those things you should never do.
Don't be unkind, and don't forget
You must not keep him chilled or wet.
Much food at once makes him upset;
Potatoes he must never get;
Small bones are bad—big ones are best,
Chop and chicken bones won't digest.
Just one more word before we're through,
Give him a leash and collar too.
And on his collar should be tied
A license—this shows civic pride.
Don't slap him, tease him, make him mad.
A scolding's best when he is bad;
Don't lose him. Help him; see him through
And you can bet he'll stick to you.

RICKETS

RICKETS is a common disease of puppies, usually starting soon after weaning, the causes of which are quite complicated. Rickets is primarily the result of a deficiency of vitamin D: an unbalanced proportion of calcium and phosphorus, combined with a lack of vitamin D: or a lack of either calcium or phosphorus. Vitamin D bears a close relation with



the proper utilization of lime and phosphorus in the development and growth of bone. Gastro-intestinal disorders may also prevent the proper absorption of essential food elements, which condition, in turn, would have a tendency to induce Rickets. Lack of sunlight is also a predisposing factor. Symptoms: Before Rickets is recognized, the puppy is generally unthrifty, small for its age, has a fickle appetite, is pot-bellied and often has diarrhea with flatulence. It prefers to lie down, and walking or playing becomes painful.

The long bones of the legs are not stiff enough to carry the weight of the body and they bow outward and the toes turn up. A little swelling can be felt at the lower end of each rib. Bones of the face may bulge outward and the teeth loosen; enlargements and malformations of the joints may be observed.

TREATMENT

Rickets can be prevented in puppies if their mothers are healthy and properly fed to secrete an abundance of milk rich in lime salts while pregnant and if the puppies are properly fed after weaning and raised in dry quarters with plenty of open air, sunshine and exercise.

It is necessary that the puppies be supplied with vitamin D. This is obtained from outdoor sunshine, sun ray lamps, and by administering Glover's Cod Liver Oil Concentrate Tablets.

Lime salts should be fed by adding lime water to milk in the proportion of 1 to 8 and as ground raw bone mixed with chopped raw, lean beef. With this feeding, the digesting and absorbing power of the stomach and intestines will be improved by giving daily doses for several months of Glover's Iron Tonic (liquid) or Glover's Condition Pills.

FLEAS

SEVERAL varieties of fleas live upon dogs and are quickly spread from one dog to another and also interchange between dog and man. They prefer to stay upon the body, but falling from it, they infest carpets, floors, dog beds and kennels.

Evidence of them is seen on the hair and on the carpets and floors as little brown specks. Eggs laid by the fleas fall from the animal and accumulate where it has been sleeping. These eggs hatch in the bedding, etc., in six to twelve days, depending upon the weather or the heat of the room—and a new crop of fleas develops. Fleas are sustained by sucking the blood and their bites cause intense itching.

LICE

As is the case with fleas, several varieties of lice infest dogs and are readily transmitted from one to the other. They are less migratory, however, and more difficult to eradicate. Repeated treatments must be employed to destroy the eggs or nits, in order to eliminate them entirely. The bites of lice are very annoying and likewise cause intense itching.

TREATMENT

For Fleas and Lice

When treating for these parasites, it is essential to destroy them in their surroundings as well as on the animal, in order to prevent a reinfestation. Clipping long-haired dogs facilitates more gratifying results.

Place the dog on a paper, and thoroughly dust the coat with Glover's Flea and Insect Powder, starting at the head and working towards the back and extremities, forcing the powder well down onto the skin. Allow the powder to remain about one-half hour, keeping the dog confined in the interim. Then place him on a fresh piece of paper, and thoroughly comb and brush him in order to remove all the loose hair, and the dead and stupefied fleas or lice. Burn the papers.

It is well to follow this by a bath with Glover's Kennel and Flea Soap which also kills fleas and lice, using warm water to which has been added Glover's Disinfectant (3 to 4 tablespoonfuls to 1 gallon of water). Again start at the head working backward, lathering profusely with the soap.

All articles used in connection with the dog, such as combs, brushes, beds, kennels, etc., should be scrubbed with a strong solution of Glover's Disinfectant. Carpets, rugs, floors, baseboards, etc., to which the dog has access should be thoroughly dusted with Glover's Flea and Insect Powder. Repeated treatments are to be recommended at intervals of one week to ten days when heavy infestations persist.

SHEDDING OF THE COAT

DOGS usually change their coats once yearly, beginning to shed the hair in May or when the weather becomes warm. Healthy dogs replace the old hair with new in about six weeks. During this period of shedding, the skin may itch and cause the dog to scratch. This is not due to fleas, or other parasites.

All year around shedding occurs in some healthy dogs, particularly in the coarse-haired breeds, and is most noticeable when white hairs are left upon the clothing and carpets. This type of shedding is rarely stopped, but

the annoyance from it is largely lessened by regular bathing and daily grooming.

The puppy coat is usually lost at the age of nine months, except in those puppies which are born from a fall mating. In these, the coat is lost at an earlier age during the following spring.

Loss of hair also occurs following any serious disease, sometimes in the latter part of the gestation period, and while nursing a litter of puppies, particularly if they are a heavy drain upon the vitality of the mother. General debility, disturbances of the digestive system, worms, eczema and mange are other causes.

In old dogs, gradual baldness may appear, the exposed skin being shiny and later becoming hard, dry and covered with scales.

TREATMENT

Keep elimination of the waste products of the body active by using Glover's Laxative Pills.

Improve the digestion and general tone of the system by giving Glover's Condition Pills or Glover's Compound Sulphur Tablets for not less than one month, supplemented by giving Glover's Cod Liver Oil Concentrate Tablets

As a local treatment, bathe the dog once weekly with Glover's Kennel and Flea Soap. Each day groom the dog thoroughly, using a fine-toothed comb. Then, brush briskly with a good brush with stiff bristles (not wire). Clean the comb and brush after each using and soak in a mild solution of Glover's Disinfectant.

If the skin is irritated and itching, apply small amounts of Glover's Sarcoptic Mange Medicine.

LOSS OF APPETITE

IT occurs in all the contagious diseases, inflammation of the stomach and intestines, intestinal worms, indigestion, constipation, overfeeding, lack of exercise, particularly in house pets, fatigue, severe pain, fright, homesickness and other emotions. Treatment: In general, allow the dog to rest in clean, dry, well-ventilated quarters and withhold food for 24 to 36 hours. Abundant fresh water if the dog does not vomit. If constipated, give Glover's Laxative Pills every twelve hours, as needed. Tempt the appetite by three or four small feeds daily. Scraped or chopped raw, lean beef, raw beef juice, warm, raw or pasteurized (not boiled) milk with two tablespoonfuls of lime water in each half pint, beaten raw egg shaken with milk, or vegetable and meat broth. Do not overload the stomach or overfeed in a total day's food. Exercise each day.

Glover's Digestive Pills or Condition Pills should be given two or three times daily after meals for at least a month. Avoid constipation by proper feeding and Glover's Laxative Pills.

VOMITING

VOMITING may result from a worm infestation, especially when they have entered the stomach; acute inflammation of the stomach, or catarrh of the stomach. Constipation, particularly if prolonged, Indigestion, Distemper, Black Tongue, improper food, many kinds of poisons,

violent exercise immediately after a meal or a drink of water. Treatment: All food should be kept away from the dog for at least twenty-four hours. Induce elimination by using Glover's Laxative Pills and rectal injections with warm water, to which one teaspoonful of salt is added to each quart. Allow only a little cold water for drinking at frequent intervals.

The first food should be a small amount of scraped, raw, lean beef. Later, milk to which one teaspoonful of lime water has been added to one-quarter pint may be tried. Keep the dog quiet.

Use Glover's Digestive Pills—administering them 3 times daily.

CONSTIPATION

CAUSES are principally lack of exercise and continued feeding with dry foods. It is common in old dogs and those which are regularly overfed.

Other causes are chronic inflammation of the liver, with consequent reduction of bile formation, chronic thickening of the walls of the intestines, some foreign body which has been swallowed and lodged in the intestines; or accumulation of sand which may have been swallowed; enlargement of the anal pouches, and long hairs matted tightly across the anus in the long-haired breeds.

Constipation alternates with diarrhea in chronic intestinal catarrh and at the beginning of acute diseases with fever. Symptoms: Frequent attempts to pass feces with little results and accompanied by pain. The feces which are passed are generally dry, hard, and light gray in color on account of the absence of bile. They may be streaked with shiny mucus or blood. Gas may form in the intestines and distend the entire abdomen. This may be accompanied by vomiting.



TREATMENT

Keep all food away from the animal for twenty-four hours. Glover's Laxative Pills should be given at twelve-hour intervals as needed and the dog encouraged to drink water. Rectal enemas may be given.

The first food should be thin soup. About the second day, add chopped, raw, lean beef to the diet. Make the dog take exercise.

The tone or activity of the digestive system will be improved by giving Glover's Digestive Pills or Condition Pills three times daily for a month.

DIARRHEA

CAUSES: In puppies, too much milk at a feeding when nursings are far apart. In weaned puppies, dirty milk from the farm or when contaminated by feed dishes that have not been cleaned and scalded before each using.

In all dogs drinking large bulks of water, eating too much fat meats and butter, decomposing meats, corn-meal, soaked dog biscuit and table scraps that may have fermented; constant changes of diet; gastro-intestinal catarrh, especially of the large intestine; Large Round Worms and Tape Worms in the intestines; general debility and weakness; Distemper and other diseases with fever; specific germs or organisms, as coccidia.

SYMPTOMS

The feces are thin, dark brown, gray, yellow or greenish in color. The dog strains repeatedly and painfully, which often expels but little feces. In the more severe cases, the appetite is fickle or lost. There is general prostration, and the feet and legs are cold.

TREATMENT

No food for one or two days. Allow small drinks of water frequently to which one ounce of lime water has been added to each seven ounces of water. Then, small amounts of beaten egg and boiled milk shaken together or buttermilk. Later, lean beef but no fats. Keep quiet and in a dry, warm place with plenty of fresh air.

Glover's Diarrhea Mixture should then be given at intervals to check the looseness of the bowels.

Give Glover's Digestive Pills three times daily. These not only improve the digestion and appetite, but are also soothing to the membranes of the bowels.

If Large Round Worms or Tape Worms are causing the Diarrhea, it is necessary that they be expelled. Use Glover's Medicine prepared especially for them. The treatment of Diarrhea from coccidia or specific germs is under investigation.

FOUL BREATH OF DOGS

Foul breath is usually caused by loose or decayed teeth, food decomposing between the teeth, inflammation and ulcers of the mouth and nose, disorders of the stomach, often by Round Worms or Tape Worms, some forms of bronchitis and pneumonia, chronic constipation, after eating certain foods, and defective tonsils. Treatment: In every case, the mouth should be examined and diseased teeth removed.

Sores in the mouth should be cleaned several times daily with Glover's Antiseptic Mouth Wash and absorbent cotton.

Worms should be expelled by Glover's Round Worm Vermifuge (liquid) or Capsules, Glover's Tape Worm Capsules; Glover's Tetrachlorethylene or Puppy Capsules for Hook Worms and Large Round Worms.

Special treatment as described for digestive diseases and pneumonia should be employed when they are the cause of foul breath symptoms.

LARGE ROUND WORMS OR ASCARIDS

MANY investigators report that worms are found in ninety per cent of all puppies. There is nothing which interferes with the growth and general health of puppies as much as the presence of worms, and there is nothing more important in undermining their systems, making them more liable to die from distemper or other serious diseases. They are described as long, round worms with pointed ends and usually curved along their length. In color, they are waxy from white to yellow. They are about one-twelfth of an inch thick and vary in length from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches.

SYMPTOMS

Harmful results from worms are most frequent and severe in puppies; next in under-nourished improperly fed dogs.

Positive knowledge of worms is only found in seeing the worms in the feces or after having entered the stomach are vomited. The use of a microscope will find worm eggs in the feces when many times the worms have not been seen. This examination may be made by a veterinarian. However, as worms are found in such a large percentage of puppies, it is always advisable to treat them with a vermifuge to expel worms. The severity and number of symptoms which any one dog may show depends largely upon whether he is infested with a few worms or with many. The few soon multiply. Some of these signs are: Unthrifty, thin and stunted in growth, lack energy, seem lazy, nap often, are restless and twitch in sleep. Coat becomes harsh, dry and sheds. Itching skin and sores. Membranes of mouth and eyelids are pale. Watery eyes, with pus in the corners between the lids.

Appetite and digestion are greatly deranged. Sometimes the appetite is lost, or it may be ravenous and perverted so that the dog eats feces, filth, sticks and other noxious things.

Indigestion is chronic, abdomen is distended, and there is often a diarrhea with the passing of blood and yellowish slime which is very hard to stop.

While worms are in the rectum they cause itching and the dog sits and drags his hind quarters across the floor.

Poison discharged from the worms and their irritation of the intestinal lining make FITS a very frequent symptom, particularly in puppies. It is often the first and only indication that the owner recognizes. Fits usually stop attacking the puppy when the worms are all expelled, so do not postpone the worm treatment if your dog has fits.

TREATMENT

As nursing puppies so often become infested with the eggs from the skin of the mother's teats while they are nursing, or even born with worms in them, it is important to expel these parasites before they produce their



damage. Work towards prevention by treating the mother two weeks after breeding by giving Glover's Round Worm Capsules or Vermifuge (liquid), and a week later, give Glover's Tape Worm Capsules. Repeat treatments may be necessary but should not be given later than six weeks after breeding and, as an additional protection to puppies, the mother should again be treated to expel worms during the nursing period, removing the puppies if possible.

Treatment of the puppies may begin when they are five weeks old, and be repeated weekly as long as any worms are passed, and then once a month.

Do not treat an entire unweaned litter at the same time. Each day those to receive the Medicine should not be allowed to nurse for four hours before or after. Keep them away from the others during that time.

In many kennels every dog is treated for worms once a month. Mature house dogs should be treated 2 to 4 times yearly.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS

Bowels must be active before the dog receives a worm treatment. If needed, use Glover's Laxative Pills. Medicine must be given on an empty stomach. An overnight fast will provide this.

No food for at least four hours after Medicine and then give a liquid, preferably skim milk to which a little lime water has been added.

Keep fresh water within reach of the dog. Make him exercise.

If the bowels do not move within five hours after taking the Medicine, give Glover's Laxative Pills; if Tetrachlorethylene or Puppy Capsules are used, administer Epsom Salts, in $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful to a tablespoonful dose, depending on size of dog.

All feces passed for a few days after treatments contain a large number of worm eggs that may reinfest the animal. Contaminated floors in kennels or houses should be soaked with a strong solution of Glover's Disinfectant.

Between periods of worming Glover's Condition Pills, given to adult dogs and Glover's Iron Tonic (a liquid), given in small doses to puppies, should aid in improving their general health.

Glover's Medicines to expel round worms are prepared in both liquid and capsule form. As a liquid, Glover's Round Worm Vermifuge may be graduated in single drops to meet the weights of delicate or very small dogs and puppies, fox puppies, cats and kittens, or when a liquid may be administered more conveniently.

The doses given by capsules are graded by increasing the number of capsules at each dose as the weight of the dog or fox increases.

Any Worm Medicine may cause vomiting, but unless the unbroken capsule is expelled, this does not interfere with the results.

Large Round Worms are successfully expelled by either of Glover's special capsules for this purpose; these are Glover's Round Worm Capsules, Glover's Tetrachlorethylene Capsules and Glover's Puppy Capsules.

Glover's Round Worm Capsules are the original ones which have been used for many years. They are unexcelled in removing large round worms. This same efficiency is found in Glover's Round Worm Vermifuge.

The Tetrachlorethylene in Glover's Tetrachlorethylene Capsules and Puppy Capsules has been chemically tested for its purity. If bowels do not move within 5 hours after administering, follow with Epsom Salts, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful to a tablespoonful, depending on size of dog.

TAPE WORMS OR TAENIA

A TAPE worm is a flat ribbon or tape-like worm starting its growth from one parent or head from which is developed a series of separate pieces or segments, which remain attached to each other to form links in a long flat chain.

In dogs we find at least nine different varieties of tape worms. The smallest type is complete when it is only two-fifths of an inch long: the largest type may continue to grow until it is several feet long. The tops of the heads of most types of the worms have suckers to attach them to the intestinal wall, and circles of thorn-like hooks which sink their points into the lining of the intestines.

All of the dog Tape Worms live in the small intestines. As the Tape Worm grows, the older segments at the distant end mature and become filled with a multitude of tiny eggs. Many of these eggs are carried out, mixed with the feces. Through natural processes the end segments of the worm break loose from those ahead of them and these segments are also carried out with the feces. Some of them find lodgment in the rectum and show at the anal opening.

SYMPTOMS

Tape Worms produce their most injurious effects by absorbing the nutriment from the food which the dog has eaten. This prevents the dog from obtaining the full value of his meals. When Tape Worms are present,

their attachment to the walls of the intestine produces an irritation which interferes with the proper functioning of the intestinal glands.

Usually digestive disturbances, vomiting, restlessness, a general unthriftiness and lack of growth result. Infested dogs, while erratic in their appetite, often consume unreasonably large amounts of food.

The presence of the separate segments in the rectum causes severe itching and the dog licks and bites at the anus and drags his hind quarters over the floor to overcome the itching. Tape worms in puppies, like round worms, may produce repeated convulsions or FITS.

TREATMENT

It is important that the head of each Tape Worm be eliminated for, if all of the segments are expelled and the head remains, a new body will grow. The worms expelled by each treatment should be examined to find the heads, or the treatment may be repeated weekly as long as there are signs of any worms.

Glover's Tape Worm Capsules include drugs which are recognized as being most efficient against these worms. They should always be given on an empty stomach after an overnight fast. No food should be offered for at least four hours after the capsules are given, and it is then desirable to allow the dog to have a drink of milk, gruel, or a soup.

Each box of Glover's Tape Worm Capsules contains two sizes; the small capsules for puppies, toys and kittens. The large capsules for larger dogs.

HOOK WORMS

Hook Worms of the dog and fox are very slender, being thinner than an ordinary pin, and vary in length from one-fifth to almost an inch. They are blood suckers: having pointed teeth, which hook themselves into the lining of the small intestines.

Hook worms are found throughout the Southern United States and scattered among the other States. Puppies and young dogs are most seriously affected, manifesting anemia and chronic general weakness. Their presence makes an attack of distemper or other disease more liable to be fatal.

SYMPTOMS

Where hook worms are known to exist, the feces of all puppies and dogs should be examined under the microscope occasionally to see if the hook worm eggs are present.

The dog gradually becomes weak and thin, membranes of mouth and eyes appear pale and anemic, eyes sunken, doughy swelling under the jaw and the dog seems dull and lazy.

In early stages, indigestion occurs, followed by a blood-stained diarrhea. Skin may become red and sore, especially on the inside of the thighs and elbows.

TREATMENT

It is always advisable to begin treating as soon as hook worm eggs are seen in the feces and not to wait for the dog to become sick. Puppies as young as five weeks may be treated. The H. Clay Glover Company has

adopted chemically pure, tested Tetrachlorethylene, sold as Glover's Puppy Capsules and Glover's Tetrachlorethylene Capsules, two sizes in each box, which permits the dose to be carefully graded according to the weight of the animal. Be very sure that Capsules are swallowed without being broken in the mouth, for harmful results may follow if they get into the lungs.

Capsules should be given on an empty stomach in the morning and no food for several hours afterward. If the bowels do not move within 5 hours after administering, follow with a dose of Epsom Salts— $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful to a tablespoonful, depending upon the size of the animal. At least one week before, do not feed any fried food, fats, oils or cream. Use plenty of lime water and skim milk.

Feces which are passed for two or three days after a treatment may be rich in hook worm eggs and they should be destroyed by burning or deep burial. Disinfect with a strong solution of Glover's Disinfectant.

The general symptom of weakness and sickness should be combated with good food and nursing and the combined use of Glover's Iron Tonic (a liquid) or Glover's Condition Pills.

RECTAL WORMS

WHEN worms have multiplied so that a considerable number accumulate in the rectum, they produce an intense itching, particularly in the region of the anus. The dog sits upon the floor and drags itself forward by the use of its front legs, attempting to allay the itching by the rubbing upon the floor. The condition is not serious but is very annoying both to



the dog and the owner. Treatment: Follow the preceding instructions for the particular type of worm prevailing. If the itching does continue, the Worms may be removed from the rectum by flushing it with warm water in which one teaspoonful of salt has been dissolved in each quart. This should be passed deeply and slowly into the rectum through a soft rubber tube and the flow should be continued until all the feces have been discharged and the water is expelled almost clear. These injections should be repeated at intervals of 3 to 5 days.

WHIP WORMS

THE Whip Worm is a small worm, from one-and-one-half to three inches in length, minute in diameter and because of its resemblance to a whip, was named for it. The posterior one-third of the body is thick, resembling a whip handle, while the anterior portion, about three times as long, is slender, similar to a lash.

Because of their inhabiting the intestines, having a preference for the cecum, a blind sac, and their characteristic of attaching themselves to the lining of the intestines, they are very difficult to eradicate.

Accordingly, when a known heavy infestation exists, it is desirable to obtain the services of a veterinarian.

FITS or CONVULSIONS

THE usual fits occurring in dogs are due to many different causes. These include the irritation of the intestines by the presence of worms and the absorption of large quantities of fermenting indigestible food, particularly when there is chronic constipation. They also occur with teething in puppies, acute canker of the ear, sudden chilling of the body, diseases of the brain, fright, and physical excitement as seen in dogs while hunting. Fits are one of the symptoms of distemper, and follow the swallowing of foreign bodies and improper feeding; thyroid gland disturbances, and lack of vitamins and calcium.

SYMPTOMS

The convulsions may begin suddenly or there may be slight warnings given. In the early stages there is usually a staring look out of the eyes and the dog may run in a circle, or stand rigid with outstretched legs and the head shaking from side to side. Trembling and quivering of the entire body may last a few minutes or may be prolonged. Muscles of the mouth are especially affected, the teeth are champed, the saliva forms as froth and biting of the tongue may cause bleeding. The dog falls upon its side, the muscles become rigid with the neck drawn backwards or sideways, and breathing is so decreased and shallow that the dog may be thought to have died. This spasm relaxes quickly and the legs frequently are moved as if the dog is running. After some minutes the dog tries to rise. Sometimes it seems partially paralyzed, the muscles of the hind legs refusing to carry the weight. The dog seems dazed and may be afraid of even its owner. The pupils of the eyes during convulsions have a peculiar appearance, sometimes being dilated, sometimes contracted. Temporary blindness is

often observed. The frequency and termination of convulsions are very uncertain.

TREATMENT

Locate and remove the cause if possible. During an attack, the use of Glover's Nerve Sedative will decrease its severity and length. It should be given by mouth, but if the dog cannot swallow, a double dose may be injected slowly into the rectum by means of a syringe. Restrain the dog, by holding it, if possible, being careful not to be bitten, or securing it in such a place that it cannot injure itself. Applying cold water to the head may be of assistance. If the cause is worms, they should be removed from the dog's intestines by the use of Glover's Round Worm Capsules, Glover's Round Worm Vermifuge (liquid), Glover's Tape Worm Capsules, Glover's Puppy Capsules or Glover's Tetrachlorethylene Capsules. When indigestion is the cause and there is the absorption of retained waste products due to constipation, use Glover's Laxative Pills to stimulate the activity of the bowels and resort to enemas if possible. Then, place your dog on a course of Glover's Digestive Pills given three times daily for a month or longer. Be sure that the dog is fed properly, receiving clean, easily digested food.

RUNNING-BARKING FITS

FRIGHT DISEASE

THE exact cause has not been determined although the disease has been given very careful study. By some, it is thought to be communicable, by others, the diet is considered to be the cause, particularly protein deficiency.

SYMPTOMS

Occurrence of the fits is very irregular. They may appear in dogs of all ages. They frequently occur outdoors, and the dog starts running and may cover a considerable distance, intermittently barking while running. If confined in a kennel or room, he will follow its walls as he runs. Vision is disturbed and he may run blindly into any object. As the violence of the running decreases he may be found standing with his head pressed against some object which had stopped him. Moving onward the gait is unsteady and he falls or lies down exhausted. These fits may last from a few minutes to several hours. They may reappear several times daily or long intervals may elapse between them. Often seen in hunting dogs shortly after the beginning of the chase.

TREATMENT

As full knowledge of the cause is not available, treatment is symptomatic, there being no specific for the disease.

Given during an attack, the use of Glover's Nerve Sedative will decrease its severity and length. It should be given by mouth, if the dog can swallow. When the attacks are frequent, use the Nerve Sedative regularly morning and night for one to two weeks, giving extra doses if a fit occurs. Again, restrain the dog, if possible, so that it cannot injure itself. Applying cold water to the head may be of assistance.

Digestion and elimination should be improved by the use of Glover's



REFERENCE CHART OF COMMON AILMENTS AND GENERAL SYMPTOMS

CONDITION	GENERAL SYMPTOMS	SUGGESTIONS
Constipation	Absence of Movements—Slow, Difficult Passages—Straining and Hard, Dry and Chalky Feces.	Pages 15-16
Minor Bronchial Irritations. Coughs Due to Colds.	Warm, Dry Nose—Sore Throat—Coughing and Gagging—Picky Appetite—Difficult Swallowing—Alternate Shivering.	Pages 41-42
Distemper, Chorea or St. Vitus Dance.	Discharge from Eyes and Nose—Loss of Appetite—Excessive Thirst—Drowsiness—Diarrhea—Pimples on Abdomen—Unthrifty—Emaciated Appearance—Chorea—Twitching—Jerking—Nervousness—Convulsions.	Pages 38-39-40-41
Diarrhea	Loose, Watery Bowel Movements, usually the result of Indigestion, Worms or Distemper.	Page 16
Ear Canker	Shaking of Head—Scratching Ears—Inside Foul and Discharging.	Pages 26-27-28
Skin Irritations. Itching and Burning accompanying Eczema.	Scratching—Redness of Skin—Hair Falling Out—Skin Warm and Dry—Formation of Sores from Scratching—Scabs and Tenderness.	Pages 37-38
Eyes—Inflammation, Cloudiness, Abscesses, Ulcers, Catarrh.	Redness of Eyes—Watering—Swelling of Lids—Cloudy Appearance—Fear of Light—Gray Discoloration of Cornea.	Pages 28-29
Fits, Convulsions, Running Fits, Fright Disease.	Champing of the Teeth—Salivating—Convulsive Movements of Head, Body, Legs, etc. in Prone Condition—Barking, Howling, and Running Aimlessly—Appears Frightened.	Pages 22-23-26
Fleas and Lice	Excessive Scratching—Presence of Parasites on Skin.	Page 13
Gastro-Enteritis, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Colic-Poisoning, Vomiting.	Vomiting—Diarrhea—No Appetite—Listless Attitude—Tenderness in Region of Abdomen—Restlessness—Crying and Showing Evidence of Pain—Distended Abdomen.	Pages 31-32-33
Mange (Sarcoptic)	Small Red Spots appear on Skin; soon assume blister-like appearance, then form small pustules. Hair falls out. Excessive itching causes Scratching. Scab and Crust Formation.	Pages 34-35-36-37
Rickets	Enlarged Joints—Bowed or Malformed Legs—Lameness and indisposition to play or run.	Pages 11-12
Worms	Reddened, watery eyes. Picky or Ravenous Appetite—sometimes depraved. Unthrifty in general. Recurrent Diarrhea. Distended Abdomen. Nervous Twitching. Itching Skin, often highly reddened. Dragging anus along floor. Fits and Convulsions.	Pages 17-18-19-20-21-22-23

Digestive Pills after each meal, and Glover's Laxative Pills as needed. Vitamin deficiencies are considered to be a contributing factor. Glover's Cod Liver Oil Concentrate Tablets should be used to bring about the proper nervous coordination, when the fits are due to this cause.

The diet for the dog should include a plentiful supply of protein as found in fresh, raw, lean beef, supplemented with milk and raw eggs; corn-meal foods should be withheld.



CANKER OF THE EAR

CANKER of the ear is of common occurrence in mature dogs of breeds whose ears are long and flap downward. It is less frequent among the short or erect ear breeds.

Ear wax and dirt accumulate on the skin of the inner side of the ear and fill the canal leading to the eardrum. This matter forms hard lumps or softens and inflames or ulcerates the skin of the ear canal and its entrance. Canker may appear when there is eczema or mange on other parts of the body.

Bruises, blows, bites, freezing, and briar tears of the flap cause it to swell and this inflammation, with pus infection that may follow, spreads to the ear canal.

Hunting dogs which retrieve from the water in winter weather are liable to develop Canker.

Tiny parasitic mites make their home in a dog's ear and cause Canker.

SYMPTOMS

One or both ears may have Canker. Always examine both. When one

ear is diseased, the dog carries the head turned so that this ear is downward. According to the degree of pain, the head is repeatedly shaken, and the base of the ear is scratched with the hind foot. This scratching may result in sores on the skin of the outer side of the ear. These should be anointed with Glover's Ointment.

Attempts to squeeze the ear close to the head are resented. The dog may cry or whine whenever the ear is touched. If it is squeezed, sounds like the breaking of big bubbles may be heard. These are due to the liquid matter within the ear canal.

Take hold of the flap and firmly stretch it upwardly and away from the head so that you can look as deeply as possible down into the ear canal. A thin, dark brown or yellowish matter may be seen. Sometimes there is so much of this liquid that it discharges and sticks to the surrounding hair. Old dirt and wax on the inner skin may hide swollen, inflamed, red or raw sores. The sores may cover both sides of the ear flap. Partial deafness is frequently observed.

The continued irritation may make the dog nervous, irritable and inclined to bite, or morose and afraid of people.

Appetite and digestion often suffer, and the dog becomes unthrifty. Prospects: If discovered early and properly treated, recovery is rapid, but may become chronic, lasting months or even years.

Success in treating chronic cases is most often attained by continued perseverance in the treatment of the ear and toning up the general health.

TREATMENT

Prepare a number of small pieces of clean absorbent cotton. Attach one to the end of a small wooden meat skewer, a small stick, or a small pair of forceps, moisten with alcohol, and use it gently to clean away the dirt, wax, or other matter from the skin on the inside of the flap and extending into the ear canal, holding the flap of the ear stretched upward and outward. Continue wiping with cotton until the skin is as clean as you can get it. Allow the ear to dry a few moments.

Next, dip the cotton on the stick into Glover's Canker Wash, a portion of which has been previously poured into a clean dish. Use this wet cotton to complete the cleaning of the skin, being certain that it is well anointed, allowing the Wash to remain.

It is important that this treatment be both gentle and thorough.

If there has been considerable of the thin discharge which you cannot reach with the cotton, use a soft, flexible nozzle, rubber bulb syringe and gently flush the ear with warmed Canker Wash. Allow this to remain in the ear for about five minutes and then dry the ear with fresh cotton. In finishing, paint the Canker Wash on the clean skin. This complete procedure should be repeated twice daily, at the beginning only; as improvement is observed reduce the treatments to three times weekly, for too much probing tends to aggravate the condition.

In chronic cases after the ear has been cleaned, it may be gently packed with dry, powdered boric acid once weekly. This is allowed to remain until the following day.

To prevent scratching of the ear or shaking the head and flapping the ear, a thin gauze cap may be fastened over the head. Sometimes a portion

of the leg of a silk stocking will answer this purpose. Do not use a woolen or heating bandage.

The dog's general health should be maintained at a high level. Use Glover's Condition Pills after each meal. Active elimination through the bowels should be stimulated by Glover's Laxative Pills.

CATARRH OR INFLAMMATION OF THE EYE

CONJUNCTIVITIS is an inflammation of the mucous membranes of the eyelids and the eye, usually seen as a catarrh of the eye.

The membranes swell and the lids thicken. The blood vessels distend with blood, making the membranes red.

At first, the tears flow freely and mucus mixes with the tears, making them thicker and grayish, and next, pus may be observed and the dog is unable to open its eyes.

Itching makes the dog rub its eyelids with its paws, or along the floor, often injuring the eyeball and causing an ulcer on the cornea.

TREATMENT

In treating the dog, the eyelids and their surroundings should be bathed at least three times daily, using thick pads of clean absorbent cotton saturated with a hot solution of Glover's Eye Wash Powder. Keep these pads in place with a bandage or cap. If after bathing catarrhal matter appears, cleanse the eyelids and lashes with small pieces of clean absorbent cotton and Glover's Eye Lotion.

CLOUDINESS, ABSCESSSES AND ULCERS

of the Cornea of the Eye

CLOUDINESS, Ulcers and Abscesses of the Cornea (the clear external portion of the eye, through which is seen the pupil) are often a complication of Distemper and other diseases accompanied by fever, or the result of minor injuries to the eye. At times they appear from no apparent reason, being of systemic origin, due usually to lack of calcium or vitamins in the diet.

Cloudiness is manifest by a generalized grayish, cloudy appearance; an ulcer by a small depressed area surrounded by a haze; an abscess by a small circular protruding spot.

All of the membranes of the eye are usually inflamed, accompanied by a discharge of tears or pus. Vision is impaired.

Prospects of recovery are uncertain, as there may remain a permanent spot or cloudiness, or the ulcer may break through the cornea and destroy sight. Some, however, heal completely. When possible, the services of a veterinarian should be sought.

TREATMENT

The eyes and eyelids should be cleansed at least twice daily with Glover's Eye Lotion. If much pain is manifest, poultice the eye, using a thick pad of clean absorbent cotton saturated with Glover's Eye Wash Powder, dissolved in boiled water, and held in place with a bandage or improvised cap. This serves the two-fold purpose of soothing the eye and protecting it from strong light. Catarrhal accumulations should be removed by absorbent cotton. Unusually stubborn cases may be aided by blowing a few grains of powdered Calomel directly onto the affected

area by means of a straw; yellow oxide of mercury ointment may also be used as an alternate.

The bowels should be kept active by the use of Glover's Laxative Pills, and a comprehensive diet should be fed, including plenty of raw milk. Administering Glover's Cod Liver Oil Concentrate Tablets daily is recommended; and a tablespoonful of lime water added to the drinking water should prove helpful.



URINARY INCONTINENCE

REPEATED long holding of the urine in house dogs which do not get outdoors frequently, and in show dogs which are kept benched too long, causes overstretching of the bladder walls. Their muscles lose their elasticity and contracting power, which are necessary for the dog to properly empty its bladder.

The formation of stones in the bladder, or an irritation of the urethra or tube extending from the bladder.

Paralysis of the muscle guarding the entrance into the urethra.

Chronic inflammation and catarrh of the bladder. Symptoms: The dribbling of urine while asleep or awake, sometimes continuous.

Passing of small quantities of urine at uncontrolled intervals.

Allow the dog frequent outdoor freedom. An all-night confinement is too long in some cases.

Render the urine bland by placing a Lithia Tablet in the drinking water.

Good health and digestion, and active elimination through the bowels are necessary. Glover's Condition Pills should be given regularly after meals and Glover's Laxative Pills, as often as needed.

Note: Incontinence of urine as just described is not to be confused with

the involuntary passing of urine by puppies and young dogs when they feel the emotion of pleasure or fear. They usually outgrow it.

BLACK TONGUE—PELLAGRA

BLACK TONGUE is an active disease causing inflammation of the mouth, stomach and intestines. It appears mostly in Southern United States. Dogs of all ages are affected, but the disease is more severe in older dogs. It has affected foxes on ranches, as a plague.

The United States Public Health Service recently reported that Black Tongue of Dogs is similar to Pellagra of Man and is caused by the absence of certain food elements and vitamins from the diet.

A ration for the dog which contains an excessive amount of corn-meal and little or no protein in the form of lean meat or milk often results in Black Tongue. This disease can be prevented, and in many cases successfully treated by correcting the diet, feeding plentifully of raw, lean meat, canned salmon, fresh vegetables, excepting potatoes, and raw milk, to which yeast has been added. Symptoms: It is generally recognized by ulcers in the mouth and on the tongue and by the dark brown, sticky material which gathers on the margins of the lips. The tongue may become dry, shrunken and show a dirty reddish black color. Portions of the membrane covering the tongue and the lips may die and drop off, leaving deep ulcers and sores, preventing the dog from eating. Many people make the mistake of thinking that these changes in the mouth are the entire disease; but this is not true. With this mouth condition, there is always an inflammation with hemorrhages of the stomach and intestines. Either constipation or diarrhea may be present. The inner membrane of the eyelids is dark and congested. There is no fever in this disease. Severe and frequent vomiting is often the first symptom; an unsteady gait is frequently observed.

TREATMENT

In the early stages of the disease when the mouth is very sore no food is offered for several days. Then, start with warm meat broths or milk, and as the stomach becomes able to retain solid food, give finely chopped, raw, lean beef.

Much comfort can be afforded and complications avoided if the inflamed sore mouth and tongue are kept clean and soothed by frequent washings with Glover's Antiseptic Mouth Wash. The healing of the ulcers will be promoted, and the more rapid healing of the mouth will allow him to eat solid food earlier and thus hasten his progress in regaining strength. Digestion of food during an attack will be stimulated by Glover's Digestive Pills. Convalescence will be aided by Glover's Iron Tonic (liquid) or Condition Pills, continued for one month, and for the beneficial effects of their vitamin A and D content, Glover's Cod Liver Oil Concentrate Tablets should be given.

SORE MOUTH—CANKER OF THE MOUTH

SORE Mouth is a condition which has many causes. These include injuries from splinters of bone or from beards of grains, teeth breaking into the gums, tartar on the teeth extending into the gums, food decomposing between the teeth, eating fermenting foods or foods which are too hot,

swallowing irritant medicines, licking a liniment or other irritating medicine from the skin, mercurial or lead poisoning, warts in the mouth, teething in puppies, as a complication with Black Tongue, Distemper, Rickets or Anemia. Symptoms: The mucous membranes of the mouth and tongue are puffy, red to dark purple, green or brownish in color, are streaked or covered with thick mucus or pus and may be spotted with gangrenous ulcers.

There is foul breath, drooling of saliva, which may be blood-streaked.

The inflamed tongue may protrude from the mouth and become dry and dark. Eating is painful. The teeth loosen and may be lost. In severe cases, high fever develops.

TREATMENT

Remove or treat the cause. Extracting foreign bodies.

Allow plenty of fresh drinking water and feed upon raw meat juice, thin soup and milk.

Loose teeth should be extracted and all dead tissue scraped away.

Clean the mouth twice daily with Glover's Antiseptic Mouth Wash, holding the head of the dog so that the Wash does not flow into its throat.

The Wash may be applied with an atomizer, or with pieces of clean absorbent cotton.

The general health of the dog will be improved by using Glover's Iron Tonic (liquid), or Glover's Condition Pills twice daily.

Hasten elimination through the activity of the bowels by giving Glover's Laxative Pills.

GASTRO-ENTERITIS

(Inflammation of Stomach and Intestines)
Indigestion—Dyspepsia—Colic—Diarrhea

AN inflammation of the stomach and intestines of dogs is of frequent occurrence, manifesting itself in both the acute and chronic forms. The causes are very diverse, arising from mechanical, parasitic, toxic, dietetic and infectious sources. For practical purposes, we will not endeavor to differentiate between the gastric and intestinal forms because of the close similarity of symptoms. An attempt to segregate the causes will only briefly be made, it being most advisable, when the symptoms continue, to consult your veterinarian without delay.

SIMPLE GASTRO-ENTERITIS (Acute)

(Indigestion—Dyspepsia—Colic)

THE most frequent causes are worms, foreign substances such as pieces of wood, coal, stones, cinders, nails, etc., and bones; improper or decomposing food stuffs, and constipation. Symptoms: Loss of appetite, vomiting, fetid breath, hiccoughs, diarrhea or constipation. Evidence of pain as manifest by restlessness, crying and wincing when handled or examined in the region of the abdomen. A peculiar demeanor shown by standing with the back arched, hind quarters erect with front legs extended and stretched forward, while the chest rests on the floor. The eyes show a distressed appearance with the membranes highly reddened.

TREATMENT

If the stomach is overloaded, or the ingestion of foreign substances is suspected, vomiting should be induced by administering warm water and mustard. An hour or so later, Glover's Laxative Pills should be given to induce bowel activity; in severe cases an enema of warm soapy water may be resorted to. A fast of 18 to 24 hours is frequently of benefit, at the expiration of which time, small portions of food only should be offered. A course of Glover's Digestive Pills is unusually helpful in both stimulating the appetite and aiding in the digestion of proper food stuffs. If vomiting persists, same may be allayed by several doses of Glover's Nerve Sedative, the administration of which should be stopped when vomiting ceases. If diarrhea is present, it should be checked with Glover's Diarrhea Mixture. When worms are present, the proper type of worm medicine should be given after the dog shows evidence of recovery.



TOXIC GASTRO-ENTERITIS

(Poisons)

DELIBERATE poisoning by malicious persons, or accidental poisoning by eating preparations set for rats, etc., containing Strychnine, Arsenic, Paris Green, Mercury, etc. Symptoms: Violent vomiting, excessive thirst, salivation, diarrhea, extreme uneasiness, pain, distressed attitude and appearance of anguish, convulsions, coma and death. Treatment: Favorable results are directly dependent upon the rapidity with which relief is administered. Give emetics such as mustard and lukewarm water to induce vomiting, and promote evacuation with enemas of warm water and soap.

If the exact poison can be ascertained, the specific antidote should be given. The assistance of a veterinarian should be sought at once.

POISON ANTIDOTES

Arsenic—One-half to one teaspoonful of Ferric Hydroxide with Magnesium Oxide, Lime Water and white of eggs.

Bichloride of Mercury—White of eggs, Sulphur or Ferric Hydroxide with Magnesium Oxide.

Phenol—(Carbolic Acid)—White of eggs, milk, gruel or corn-starch paste.

Phosphorus—One to three grains of Potassium Permanganate in glass of water, weak solution of copper sulphate.

Strychnine—One quarter teaspoonful of Tannic Acid in water. Chloral Hydrate and Morphine.

The foregoing suggestions should allay acute cases of Gastro-Enteritis of a comparatively simple nature. Prolonged cases should be given the attention of a veterinarian, for they may be the forerunner to or the accompanying symptom of Distemper, Black Tongue or other serious diseases.

JAUNDICE

(Icterus)

JAUNDICE, technically speaking, is not a disease in itself but rather a symptomatic peculiarity indicative of a disturbance of the proper distribution of Bile (secretion of the liver) (Gall). The most common cause is the retarding or total obstruction of the flow of bile into the intestines due to the plugging up of the bile duct by gall stones, foreign bodies, parasites and catarrhal inflammations. Thus, the bile is retained in the Gall Bladder, ultimately being taken up by the blood stream and forced into circulation. Symptoms: The most pronounced symptom is the yellowish discoloration of the eye, membranes of the mouth, tongue, gums and lips. As the condition progresses, the inside of the thighs and abdomen manifest a yellowish appearance slowly turning to a greenish hue. Loss of appetite, increased thirst, constipation and nervous symptoms are usually observed.

TREATMENT

Mild cases respond fairly well to the hourly administration of one-half grain sodium bicarbonate with one-tenth grain of calomel continued until eight or ten doses have been given; this should be followed in two hours with a teaspoonful of Epsom Salts dissolved in water.

Food should be given in small quantities only. When evidence of improvement is noticed the bowels should be kept active by the use of Glover's Laxative Pills, and Glover's Iron Tonic should be given three times daily for ten days to two weeks.

Prolonged cases must be regarded as serious; therefore, the services of a veterinarian should be enlisted if evidence of recovery is not promptly observed.

DISINFECTION

To aid in the control of contagious and infectious diseases of animals, there are some important essential factors to consider.

Quarantine the unhealthy to prevent the infected animal from continuing to distribute the organisms.

The use of disinfectants against germs or virus requires a powerful disinfectant.

The advantages of Glover's Disinfectant are that it has a pleasant odor and makes a clear solution when it is added to water. Unlike less refined disinfectants, Glover's Disinfectant does not stain woodwork, does not become gummy on painted surfaces, and when properly diluted, does not irritate the skin of the person using it.

METHOD OF USING

The success of a disinfectant depends not only upon its high killing power as supplied in Glover's Disinfectant, but also in the care and thoroughness of the preliminary clean-up. In starting the work, everything that is not worth reclaiming should be burned. Ceilings, walls, baseboards, floors, kennels, stalls, utensils, runs, etc., should be thoroughly scrubbed with hot water and a strong washing powder (or washing soda). Thereafter thoroughly repeat the process, adding Glover's Disinfectant in the proportion of 4 to 5 tablespoonfuls to a gallon of water, apply freely.

Whenever a disease has been present, it is recommended that 1½-2 tablespoonfuls of the disinfectant be added to each quart of water.

For large kennels, barns and live-stock yards, the disinfecting solution should be applied with a force pump having a hose and spray nozzle. For smaller kennels, individual dog houses and sleeping quarters in a room or cellar, use a flower sprinkling pot and broom, whisk or scrubbing brush.

A solution of 4 to 5 tablespoonfuls to a gallon of water should always be used for the soaking of dog shipping crates before starting on the show circuit. No shipping crate should be brought into a kennel or used for another dog until after it has been cleaned and disinfected.

This disinfecting is also valuable in killing fleas, lice, roaches and some other crawling insects when it comes in contact with them.

MANGE

MANGE in dogs is a serious debilitating skin disease caused by parasitic mites, microscopic in size, which make their home in the skin with much resulting discomfort.

It is readily communicated from one dog to another or from environs previously contaminated by a dog suffering from the disease. Under-nourished, weak or unkempt animals are more readily affected. It is difficult to cure, requiring persistence and careful treatment.

SARCOPTIC MANGE

This type of Mange is caused by mites called *Sarcoptes Scabei Canis*, characterized by small red spots appearing where the skin is thin on the head, shoulders, armpits, legs and abdomen. These spots continue to multiply and if not checked, will cover the entire dog. They quickly assume a blister-like appearance forming small lumps, filled with pus, followed by scab formation, accompanied by much irritation and itching.

The dog scratches, bites or rubs against objects, tearing the scabs loose, making open sores which become infected.

The hair becomes matted with the scabs, and in falling out, leaves bare patches. These patches and sores may approach each other forming large areas, the skin emitting a "mousy" odor. As the disease progresses, the dog becomes weak and thin, appetite is lost; digestion and elimination are impaired; the eyes become sunken, and the lids sealed together with pus.

A positive diagnosis of Sarcoptic Mange may only be made by deeply scraping the surface of the skin where it is sore and examining the material which is obtained under a microscope. The presence of the mange mites seen in this examination would be positive evidence. The failure to isolate them should not, however, deter attempts at treatment.



TREATMENT

Treatment requires attention to the up-building and the maintaining of a general healthy system and the use of Medicines applied to the skin for the purpose of killing the mange mites.

The dog should receive abundant, easily digested, nourishing food free from fats, gravies and any fried food.

Appetite and digestion should be stimulated by the use of Glover's Digestive Pills, given three times daily throughout the entire period of treating the case. Any tendency toward constipation should be promptly overcome by the use of Glover's Laxative Pills. If progressive emaciation is observed, Glover's Iron Tonic (liquid) or Glover's Condition Pills should be substituted, supplemented by Glover's Cod Liver Oil Concentrate Tablets.

Treatment of the Skin should be started by giving the dog a bath with

Glover's Kennel and Flea Soap and warm water to which has been added Glover's Disinfectant (3-4 tablespoonfuls to a gallon of water).

Using a small amount of water, make a thick lather over the entire skin, working this lather well against the skin and loosening the scabs. Allow this lather to remain for fifteen minutes. Then, remove any additional scabs that have been softened.

Rinse thoroughly with warm water, dry promptly and keep the dog confined for at least two hours so that he will not be exposed to cold or draughts.

The following day apply Glover's Sarcptic Mange Medicine to the head, neck, shoulders and front legs, being careful not to permit the Medicine to come into contact with the eyeballs. It is usually expedient to use Glover's Ointment around the area of the eyes.

The next day, this antiseptic Medicine should be applied over the body, and the hind quarters treated upon the following day.

This course of treatment requires four days to apply. Upon the eighth day begin a second course and repeat at similar intervals as often as may be necessary.

As Mange mites live for a time in bedding and in kennels, it is necessary to destroy them there or they will reinfest the dog.

Bed cushions or blankets should be placed for fifteen minutes in an oven just hot enough not to char them. Sacks used for bedding should be soaked in a strong solution of Glover's Disinfectant and allowed to dry without rinsing. Kennels should be thoroughly cleaned and then scrubbed with a strong solution of Glover's Disinfectant.

Caution: Sarcptic Mange mites of the dog may live for a while on human skin and produce inflammation. Do not allow a dog with Mange to come into contact with your clothing. Wash your hands thoroughly with Glover's Disinfectant (2 teaspoonfuls to a pint of water) after handling a mangy dog.

RED, DEMODECTIC OR FOLLICULAR MANGE

Demodex Canis mites, the cause of this type of mange, are much smaller than Sarcptic mites and can also only be seen through the microscope. They grow long and narrow to enable them to burrow into the hair follicle alongside of the hair root. Because the mites live at the hair roots is why it is called "Deep Mange," and why it is so difficult and generally impossible for any Medicine to penetrate and kill them.

Symptoms: The first sign is the loss of hair in patches leaving reddened skin but not nearly so itchy as in Sarcptic Mange. Itching is not continuous or severe in deep mange. The bare spots show around the eyes, elbows and hocks, and in severe cases, almost the entire coat may be lost.

Points of inflammation are seen around the hair follicles and usually pus germs gain entrance and produce pustules which are scattered over the surface or in the skin like tiny abscesses. These increase in size, meet and make sores covered with scabs. The skin soon loses its redness and becomes gray. It greatly thickens and may form ridges and deep furrows. Its odor is quite disagreeable. The entire system of the dog is undermined by absorbing poisons from the diseased skin.

PROSPECT AND TREATMENT

Authorities agree that no treatment externally or internally is absolutely dependable for reaching and killing all these mites and curing Demodectic Mange.

Glover's Sarcoptic Mange Medicine is in no way injurious when applied to a case of Deep Mange and will destroy mites if it comes into contact with them.

When treatment is undertaken, feed the dog plentifully and endeavor to maintain the general health. Glover's Iron Tonic (liquid) or Glover's Condition Pills should be given for this purpose, supplemented by Glover's Cod Liver Oil Concentrate Tablets.

ECZEMA

ECZEMA is an irritation of the skin running an acute and chronic course accompanied by intense itching. It is found on all breeds of dogs, more particularly on overfed, underexercised, sluggish house dogs. It has a tendency to originate in hot weather, and recur from year to year with the advent of warm weather.

CAUSES

The causes are very multiple, being primarily of internal origin, but sometimes induced from external sources. It is not contagious for it is non-specific, but may accompany Mange, as a complication.

The excessive feeding of an unbalanced diet, or feeding fruits, sweets, fats and starches, predisposes the dog to this disease. Digestive disorders and constipation resulting in the absorption of the toxic products of decomposing foodstuffs. It frequently follows whelping, due perhaps to a too depleted system.

Worms, which divest the system of certain necessary food elements are oftentimes the basis. Lack of harmonious balance of the glands of internal secretion render the subject susceptible.

The presence of external parasites such as mange mites, fleas, lice, chiggers and ticks are frequently causative factors. Unsanitary housing conditions and lack of grooming and bathing the dog are very influencing.

SYMPTOMS

The first indication of the disease is the constant scratching of the dog, at times rolling and rubbing against fixed objects. An examination at first reveals a reddened appearance accompanied by localized heat, usually starting on the back near the root of the tail. If it remains unchecked, it usually spreads forward up the back, thence inside the thighs and forward covering the abdomen. It frequently spreads to in between the toes.

As the disease progresses, loss of hair is observed, followed by formation of pustules. These may break, or are scratched open, exuding a fluid, which mats the remaining hair and forms crusts or scabs. Following this, the skin tends to thicken, forming wrinkles which frequently crack and bleed, the surrounding tissue assuming a gray, dried, hide-like appearance.

TREATMENT

On account of the diverse causes, intelligence and careful judgment should govern the method of treatment. Endeavor to ascertain the cause and eliminate it by the proper form of treatment.

Errors in diet should be corrected by the feeding of plenty of raw skimmed milk; fresh vegetables (excluding potatoes): moderate amounts of raw, lean, chopped beef only, and occasionally a little canned salmon. Avoid entirely the feeding of fats, sweets, fried food, gravies and starches. If overfat, induce exercise and reduce the quantity of food.

If worms are present, they should be eradicated by the use of Glover's Worm Medicines, selecting the proper kind for the specific type of worm. If none are seen, but suspected, have a fecal examination made to determine their presence and variety, then treat accordingly.

A microscopic examination of the secretions of the skin is always advisable to preclude the possibility of mange mites. The absence of fleas and lice should be ascertained, but if any are present, they should be eradicated by the use of Glover's Flea and Insect Powder. Correct any unsanitary conditions by properly housing and grooming the dog.

Internally, favorable results may be more quickly attained in accomplishing the foregoing by keeping the bowels active by the occasional use of Glover's Laxative Pills, thereby aiding in the elimination of decomposing foodstuffs. Placing your dog on a course of Glover's Compound Sulphur Tablets given three times daily, as a palliative, for the therapeutic value of its alterative ingredients, aids appreciably. Glover's Cod Liver Oil Concentrate Tablets for their supportive effects are likewise beneficial.

To allay the external conditions, bathe the dog with Glover's Kennel and Flea Soap and water to which has been added Glover's Disinfectant (3-4 tablespoonfuls to a gallon of water); lather well to loosen all scabs, dead hair, and dead particles of skin and dirt. When the dog is thoroughly dry, apply Glover's Sarcptic Mange Medicine to the affected areas, repeating it daily in severe cases; this tends to reduce the itching and thereby stop the scratching, which is so injurious. Bathing at intervals of ten days is to be recommended unless unusual soreness precludes it. If the sores become too moist, stop the Mange Medicine and dust with equal parts of powdered Boric Acid and Tannic Acid; powdered Salicylic Acid and Lycopodium may be substituted, if preferred.

Irritations around the eyes and muzzle should be treated by anointing with Glover's Ointment twice daily.

DISTEMPER

DISTEMPER—The most important, frequent and widely spread disease of dogs. Without unusual precautions the majority of puppies or dogs within the first year of their lives contract this disease. The death rate is very variable, sometimes as many as nine out of ten cases of Distemper result in death, but on the average, including the slight cases, about one-half of the affected dogs will die. Those that recover generally have a strong resistance against any attack later in life.

No disease has been studied by so many scientists, and more money has been spent upon its investigation than for any other dog disease. In treating it, the only value of any drug is its effect upon relieving a distinct symptom of Distemper. The United States Government in enforcing its drug laws, has ruled that it is a violation of the law to sell in interstate commerce any special medicine called "Distemper Medicine" or any which claims to be a

preventive, treatment or cure of Distemper. The Government has warned that such claims are a fraud against the public.

Distemper is highly contagious and an infected animal will give the disease to pups and dogs that have not already had it. Kennel bedding, and even the clothes of the owner may carry the disease. In a week, or less, after the dog has been exposed to the disease, the first symptoms may appear.

SYMPTOMS

At the beginning of an attack fever is always present and the appetite becomes fickle or is completely lost. Over half of the cases show little red or yellow spots and scabs on the skin covering the inside of the hind legs, and the abdomen. The eyes are inflamed, the lids red and swollen and in the morning are often glued together with dry pus. Sneezing and itching of the nose are followed by a yellow discharge which obstructs the nostrils and interferes with breathing. Coughing is frequent especially when pneumonia complicates Distemper. Even when the stomach is empty there may be vomiting of frothy material with streaks of catarrhal pus in it. The walls of the abdomen are sore to the touch and the dog holds them rigid. Diarrhea is frequent and the voided material is sometimes streaked with blood and pus. Constipation may alternate with diarrhea. There may be twitchings of the mouth and legs. He may be so weak that when he tries to walk he will stagger, partially dragging the hind legs, or fall. When these nervous twitchings are prominent, they may develop into Chorea. Each dog shows a different group of symptoms and the importance of each single symptom varies with each case. Even cases which show few and slight symptoms may end fatally.

TREATMENT

Never neglect good nursing, fresh air, warm, dry, well ventilated, clean quarters and easily digested food. Use clean dishes and offer the dog small pieces of fresh, lean, raw beef or meat broths or milk. Eggs may be beaten into either broth or milk. Peptonized meat extracts may be of value. Keep clean, fresh water within reach of the dog. As soon as the dog begins to gain strength, broths should be replaced by the freshly chopped, lean, raw beef. Feedings should always be in small quantities and at more frequent intervals than usual for a healthy dog.

Do not give the dog a bath or treat to expel worms while he is in the acute stages of a Distemper attack.

Although there is no combination of drugs that will combat all of the symptoms of Distemper, yet chances of recovery are increased and comfort given to the dog if individual symptoms are treated. Carefully examine the dog and study to detect such symptoms which he shows. It is then recommended that the Glover's Medicine for each symptom be given as needed.

For convenience, there follows a brief statement of symptoms and the Glover Medicines indicated for them.

As fever is invariably present, its control may be aided by giving Glover's Fever Reducer and Stimulant; particularly in the early stages.

Loss of Appetite: Glover's Digestive Pills.

Skin Spots and Sores: Wash with Glover's Kennel and Flea Soap and a

solution of Glover's Disinfectant, four teaspoonfuls to one quart of warm water.

Eyelids: Use poultices of clean absorbent cotton soaked in a hot solution of Glover's Eye Wash Powder. Apply for ten minutes twice daily. Then, wipe the eyelids with small pieces of absorbent cotton soaked in Glover's Eye Lotion and allow a few drops of the Lotion to fall directly upon the eyeball. Clean the eyelids with this Lotion as often as needed, using a fresh piece of cotton each time.

Nostrils and Lips: Keep clean with Glover's Antiseptic Mouth Wash.

Coughing: Glover's Expectorant Mixture for loosening the cough and decreasing the spasms, and Glover's Cod Liver Oil Concentrate Tablets to fortify against respiratory complications.

Pneumonia: The form of pneumonia generally affecting dogs is most frequently seen in conjunction with an attack of distemper. Starting with an inflammation of the bronchial tubes, it frequently extends to the lungs.

Intestinal worms in puppies, lowering the general vitality, and exposure of the dog to cold, rains, or extremes in weather, are also important predisposing factors.

Pneumonia is manifest by shallow, rapid, difficult breathing, the mouth when closed showing cheek inflations at each breath. It usually develops rapidly with a high fever and quickened pulse. This is accompanied by short, frequent, painful coughs, at first harsh and dry, and later moist and rattling.

Supply an abundance of pure, fresh air and sunlight, but avoid draughts and exposure to cold and dampness.

In the acute stages, feed upon milk and strong beef broth. Later give frequent small feeds of raw, lean beef. Rectal feedings of milk and egg or olive oil must sometimes be resorted to.

Activity of elimination through the bowels should be maintained throughout the entire course of the disease, and at the beginning an active purge is indicated, Glover's Laxative Pills being ideal for this purpose.

Inhalations of Oil of Eucalyptus by means of an electric vaporizer are helpful. Poulticing the region over the lungs with a mustard plaster or applying warm camphorated oil and covering with flannel oftentimes aids.

Sustaining the natural recuperative powers of the body is imperative. Glover's Fever Reducer and Stimulant given four times daily in the acute stage of the disease, and Glover's Iron Tonic administered in the later or convalescent stage should prove helpful in maintaining this balance. Glover's Cod Liver Oil Concentrate Tablets should be given throughout the course of the disease.

Constipation: Glover's Laxative Pills, as needed.

Diarrhea: Glover's Diarrhea Mixture only as long as needed.

Nerve Twitchings: During the course of the disease use Glover's Nerve Sedative, only when symptoms are worst.

Convalescence: Use Glover's Condition Pills or Glover's Iron Tonic (liquid), and Glover's Cod Liver Oil Concentrate Tablets.

There is one more very important thing which is never to be neglected either after the dog has recovered from Distemper or died. This is—thorough disinfection. The pillows or blankets upon which the dog has been sleeping may carry the infection for a long time and give Distemper

to the next young dog coming into contact with them. These should be destroyed if not too valuable. If the dog while sick has remained in one corner of a room, the floor and the baseboard in that section should be thoroughly saturated with a solution of Glover's Disinfectant which is allowed to dry in. Susceptible puppies or young dogs should not be brought in as pets into an apartment or house where a Distemper case has been, until several months have passed. Read the article on Disinfection on page 33.

PROTECTIVE TREATMENT

Successful results have been reported in immunizing against Distemper by inoculating with biological products. A veterinarian should be summoned to administer this treatment to puppies and dogs which have never had Distemper, using products developed by Laidlaw-Dunkin in England, or some similar products of laboratories in the United States. Certain of these are also used for treatment; drugs will not prevent Distemper.

CHOREA OR ST. VITUS DANCE

CHOREA usually makes its appearance during or after Distemper. The symptoms vary and in each case a different group of muscles will show repeated convulsive twitching. It may be one leg or more. The head may shake, the jaws open and shut, or quivers may pass along the length of the spine.

Chorea rarely causes death. Animals may live for years with this disease. It is considered incurable and treatment only provides some relief and gives the dog a more peaceful life. Treatment: If the weight of the dog can be increased and the general condition improved, the spasms are usually less severe. The use of Glover's Iron Tonic (liquid), or Condition Pills will help the dog to obtain the best results from nourishing, easily digested food. For constipation, which is frequent, relief may be obtained by Glover's Laxative Pills. Glover's Cod Liver Oil Concentrate Tablets are also useful to allay nervous irritability. When the twitchings are especially severe, they may be controlled by the use of Glover's Nerve Sedative.

COUGHS—ASTHMA—CHRONIC BRONCHITIS

THE symptoms are difficulty in breathing which is increased by excitement or exertion, and depressing attacks of coughing. In old cases, the breath may be very foul. Ordinary walking may cause the animal to pant for breath and stop for rest, particularly if the dog is fat. Usually the symptoms are more pronounced in cold, damp weather than in the summer. Prospects: Acute coughs recover with proper treatment. Complete and permanent recovery from asthma is rare. It is seldom the direct cause of death, and it may be present for years and the dog remain in otherwise apparent health. Deaths attributed to Asthma are usually from heart disease.

TREATMENT

Relief from the coughing and lessened difficulty in breathing may be attained by the use of Glover's Expectorant Mixture for Coughs, the doses being given morning and night, with extra doses whenever a severe spasm of coughing occurs.

Prevent constipation, using Glover's Laxative Pills.

Do not permit the dog to become fat. Dogs which are weak or unthrifty should receive Glover's Condition Pills or Glover's Iron Tonic (liquid) for a period of at least one month. Glover's Cod Liver Oil Concentrate Tablets should be given for the beneficial effects resulting from their vitamin A content.

When kept in the house, the rooms should be warm, well-ventilated and free from dust.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE ANAL POUCHES OR GLANDS OF DOGS

THE Anal Pouches are two small sacs located just beneath the skin on each side of the posterior margin of the anus. Their function is to excrete, through a single minute opening, small quantities of grayish brown fecetic material, which acts as a lubricant.

Under normal conditions, the presence of these pouches is not recognized. They may become inflamed, accompanying constipation—particularly in old dogs, and they may be infected by an injury to the skin of the anus.

The opening may become blocked, infection set in, thence the secretion mixed with pus accumulates and causes swellings to appear. These are sensitive to the touch, although the dog frequently attempts to overcome the irritation by dragging himself across the floor in a sitting position.

The condition should be treated by compressing the swelling between the thumb and one finger inserted into the rectum, forcing the contents toward the margin of the anus and squeezing it out through the natural openings of the pouches.

Gently inserting a small amount of Glover's Ointment into the rectum, and anointing the exterior with same twice daily will tend to reduce the irritation. Keeping the bowels active with Glover's Laxative Pills will indirectly aid recovery, and afford some comfort, by reducing straining and softening of the fecal material.

Severe chronic cases of long standing should be treated by a veterinarian.

WARTS ON DOGS

WARTS are little tumors or growths which appear upon the skin or the mucous membranes. In mature dogs, they may be found on any part of the body. On females, they sometimes are more noticeable upon the breasts and teats, and interfere with nursing. Not infrequently, they grow upon the margins of the eyelids and prevent their closure. This results in an inflammation of the lids.

Puppies are especially subject to a sudden growth of soft warts upon the lips, the inside of the cheeks, on the gums and tongue. A great number may grow at the same time in the mouth of one small puppy. If the warts are large and extensive, eating will cause pain and bleeding. These warts in the mouths of puppies usually disappear without treatment as maturity approaches.

TREATMENT

Unless the warts are painful or are bleeding and subject to infection, or interfere with nursing, treatment is not generally applied.

Warts with constricted bases or necks may be removed by tying a fine

silk thread tightly around the neck. If they do not drop off in a few days, tie another thread still tighter.

Flat based warts may be removed by touching them once daily for three days with glacial acetic acid applied with a glass rod or match stick. The point of a stick of lunar caustic (fused silver nitrate) may also be employed for warts, applying it directly every third day until the growth disappears.

If it is necessary to remove warts from the eyelids, mouth or teats, the operation should be performed surgically by a veterinarian.

If a wart, or the skin surrounding it, becomes infected or sore, it should be kept clean by regularly washing with a solution of Glover's Disinfectant (2 teaspoonfuls to a pint of water).

A profuse distribution of warts requires the close observance of sanitary measures and keeping the dog's system built up. Bathe him regularly with Glover's Kennel and Flea Soap and administer a course of Glover's Condition Pills or Glover's Iron Tonic (liquid).

WOUNDS, CUTS AND ABRASIONS ON DOGS

THE danger from cuts and wounds is directly dependent upon the location, extensiveness, depth, organ involved, and amount of hemorrhage. The element of infection is always present, and, therefore, precautions should be used to minimize same as much as possible. Tetanus or Lockjaw sometimes results; it is, therefore, often expedient to administer the anti-toxin against same.

Wash the injured part thoroughly with warm water, clip or shave the hair away from the area, and bathe with cotton and water to which has been added Glover's Disinfectant (2 teaspoonfuls to a pint of water); it is well to repeat the bathing twice daily for the germicidal effect.

Moderate bleeding is not harmful, but if excessive, should be controlled by a pressure bandage on the wound, after covering the surface thickly with Powdered Alum, Tannic Acid or Glover's Eye Wash Powder.

If a deep stab wound from a nail or splinter has been sustained, pour Tincture of Iodine down into it first, and then treat as directed above. In all cases, continued cleanliness and disinfection are essential.

The foregoing suggestions are given for the purpose of treating minor injuries and affording first aid and emergency treatment. In serious contingencies a veterinarian should be consulted as quickly as possible.

RABIES

NO animal ever has Rabies unless it is inoculated with the virus or poison of the disease from some other animal with Rabies. The majority of the cases follow the bites of rabid dogs, because the virus of Rabies is principally in the saliva.

The first symptoms rarely appear in less than two weeks after exposure.

Rabies in the dog may manifest itself as a furious condition or as a dumb paralytic form. Fits, accompanied by foaming at the mouth, are frequently mistaken for Rabies.

If a dog or person is bitten, the services of the veterinarian or physician should be immediately called.

As a first aid, the wound may be opened freely with a clean knife to allow bleeding. Then apply Tincture of Iodine.

If the bite was from a known rabid dog, these precautions should always be followed by the administration of the Pasteur Treatment.

When an animal has been bitten by a rabid dog, a veterinarian or the City Health Officer should be promptly notified.

GLOVER'S COD LIVER OIL CONCENTRATE TABLETS

Use as a preventive measure against and in treating Rickets. Promote the growth of bone and sound teeth during pregnancy and puppyhood. Aid in maintaining health by fortifying the animal against colds. Improve the coat. Tone up the system and prevent nervous irritability. Help in the treatment of eye conditions when due to internal causes.

DOSAGE

Puppies—1 tablet morning and night.

Dogs—1 tablet three to four times daily.

Kittens— $\frac{1}{2}$ tablet morning and night.

Cats—1 tablet morning and night.

May be crushed and mixed with food or given in milk.



SPECIAL NOTICE

The following subjects are covered in detail by individual Special Bulletins issued by Glover's Veterinary Welfare Department, any one or more of which we shall be glad to mail to you free on request. Address Glover's Veterinary Welfare Department, 468 4th Ave., New York City.

Abscesses.	Decay of the Teeth.	Nose Bleeding.
Adhesion of Eyelids.	Desexing.	Paralysis.
Anemia.	Drooping of the Eyelids.	Rheumatism of the Joints and Muscles.
Bloody Urine.	Dropsy of the Abdomen or Ascites—Pot Belly.	Ringworm.
Cancer.	Eclampsia of Bitches.	Rupture or Hernia.
Cataract of the Eye.	Goitre or Big Neck.	Salmon Poisoning.
Catarrh of the Nose or Cold in the Head.	Hemorrhoids or Piles.	Sprains.
Catarrh of the Prepuce.	Inflammation of the Breasts or Mammary Glands.	Sty or Abscess of the Eyelid.
Catarrhal Inflammation of the Bladder or Cystitis.	Inflammation and Tumor of the Third Eyelid.	Ticks.
Choke.	Inflammation of the Vulva and Vagina.	Tuberculosis.
Cyst of the Ear.	Inversion of the Eyelids.	Tumors.
Dandruff.		Tumors of the Breasts or Mammary Glands.
Deafness.		Vaginal Catarrh.

GLOVER'S SARCOPTIC MANGE MEDICINE AND MEDICATED SOAP FOR THE HUMAN HAIR AND SCALP



Penetrating antiseptic and germicidal

GLOVER'S SARCOPTIC MANGE MEDICINE

has been used as a *Hair Application* for more than sixty years. The distribution and use of this Medicine throughout the United States and the other countries is probably greater than that of any other strictly medicine for the scalp and hair. It is a mildly sulphurized combination of plant oil and a laboratory tested special quality of petroleum. Glover's Sarcoptic Mange Medicine not only applies a protective oil to the surface of the hair and scalp, but its stimulating action increases the flow of nutritive blood to the hair roots through the small vessels of the scalp. Dandruff arises from numerous causes. Glover's Sarcoptic Mange Medicine not only frees your scalp from loose dandruff, but it is a penetrating antiseptic. Sold only in 6½ oz. bottles.

GLOVER'S MEDICATED SOAP

has been specially compounded to blend with our Mange Medicine and to neutralize its pine odor. It lathers freely and is unusually cleansing.

Write for free booklet, "Glover's Scientific Methods on the Care and Treatment of the Scalp and Hair."

FOR
DANDRUFF

FALLING
HAIR

BALD
SPOTS



FOR
OILY HAIR

ITCHING
SCALP

THINNING
HAIR

GLOVER'S IMPERIAL MEDICINES FOR CATS

ROUND WORM VERMIFUGE—A liquid adapted to accurate dosing of small kittens to expel Large Round Worms.

ROUND WORM CAPSULES—To expel Large Round Worms from Mature Cats.

TETRACHLORETHYLENE CAPSULES—To expel Hook Worms and Large Round Worms.

TAPE WORM CAPSULES—To expel Tape Worms.

NERVE SEDATIVE—For Nervousness. Quiets the violence of Fits and Convulsions.

IRON TONIC—(Liquid)—Tonic. Appetizer. Useful in simple Anemia.

FEVER REDUCER AND STIMULANT—Useful in Acute Diseases accompanied by fever.

COMPOUND SULPHUR TABLETS—Mildly laxative. Stimulant Diuretic to the kidneys.

DIARRHEA MIXTURE—(INTESTINAL ASTRINGENT)—To check looseness of the bowels from improper feeding and worms.

EXPECTORANT MIXTURE—To loosen the cough and quiet the spasms of acute coughing.

OINTMENT FOR THE SKIN—For Sarcoptic Mange. Useful in the treatment of minor skin irritations.

FLEA AND INSECT POWDER—Pure, undiluted and non-poisonous. Does not stain the hair. 3 oz. can.

MEDICATED SOAP—A cleansing bath soap for long-haired and short-haired cats of all colors.

CANKER WASH—For the treatment of Canker of the Ear.

EYE LOTION AND EYE WASH POWDER—(Combination Package). A bottle of Eye Drops and a box of Powder for hot poultrices.

ANTISEPTIC MOUTH WASH—For sore gums of Kittens during Teething and as a general mouth wash.

GLOVER'S VETERINARY WELFARE DEPARTMENT has published a series of Bulletins upon the diseases and feeding of cats. These Bulletins, and consultation by mail, may be obtained without charge.

GLOVER'S IMPERIAL MEDICINES FOR FOXES

PUPPY CAPSULES.

TETRACHLORETHYLENE CAPSULES.

ROUND WORM VERMIFUGE (Liquid).

ROUND WORM CAPSULES.

TAPE WORM CAPSULES.

DISINFECTANT.

IRON TONIC.

DIARRHEA MIXTURE—For Non-specific Diarrheas.

NERVE SEDATIVE—For Fits and Convulsions.

SARCOPTIC MANGE MEDICINE.

GLOVER'S IMPERIAL MEDICINE FOR FARM LIVE STOCK

SARCOPTIC MANGE MEDICINE

An insecticide, penetrating antiseptic and germicide. Stimulates healing of skin sores, leaving them free from hard, cracking scabs. Repels flies and lessens the danger of screw worms or maggots. Used for Cattle and Horses in the treatment of Sarcoptic Mange, Scabies, Tail Mange, Foot Mange, Ring Worm, Lice and Ticks. Effective for harness sores, grease heels and scratches.

—FREE—
VETERINARY WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Inquiries relating to additional information
on treating Dogs, Cats, Rabbits, Foxes and
other animals, should be addressed to

H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc., 468 4th Avenue, New York

PRICE LIST

GLOVER'S IMPERIAL MEDICINES

MANGE MEDICINE SARCOPTIC (Sold only in 6½ oz. bottles— not in bulk)	\$.75
MEDICATED SOAP	.30
KENNEL AND FLEA SOAP	.25
FEVER REDUCER AND STIMULANT—For use in the high fever of Pneumonia and Distemper of dogs and cats	1.00
ROUND WORM CAPSULES—For puppies, dogs, cats and foxes	.60
ROUND WORM VERMIFUGE (Liquid)—For puppies, dogs, kittens, cats and foxes	.60
PUPPY CAPSULES—For both large Round Worms and Hook Worms in puppies, kittens, fox pups and rabbits	.60
TAPE WORM CAPSULES—For puppies, dogs, kittens, cats and foxes	.60
TETRACHLORETHYLENE CAPSULES—For both large Round Worms and Hook Worms in dogs, cats, foxes and rabbits	.60
CONDITION PILLS	.60
IRON TONIC (Liquid)	.60
DIGESTIVE PILLS (Protein Digestant)	.60
LAXATIVE PILLS	.60
DIARRHEA MIXTURE (Intestinal Astringent)	.60
COMPOUND SULPHUR TABLETS	.60
NERVE SEDATIVE—Quiets the violence of fits and convulsions	.60
EXPECTORANT MIXTURE—For coughs due to colds	.60
COD-LIVER OIL CONCENTRATE TABLETS	.60
DISINFECTANT (4 oz. bottle)	.25
FLEA AND INSECT POWDER (3 oz. sifter-top can)	.50
CANKER WASH	.60
EYE LOTION AND EYE WASH POWDER (Combination package)	.60
ANTISEPTIC MOUTH WASH	.60
CRYSTAL ANTISEPTIC LINIMENT	.60
OINTMENT FOR THE SKIN—For Sarcoptic Mange of cats and all animals	.60

Above prices for United States.

If your dealer cannot supply you, write us direct

H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.

462-468 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y., U. S. A.

INDEX

	PAGE
Anal Glands.....	42
Asthma.....	41
Bathing.....	6
Black Tongue.....	30
Breeding.....	7
Bronchitis.....	41
Canker of the Ear.....	26
Chorea.....	41
Constipation.....	15
Coughs.....	41
Diarrhea.....	16
Disinfection.....	33
Distemper.....	38
Eczema.....	37
Eye—Abscesses of the Cornea.....	28
Catarrh.....	28
Cloudiness.....	28
Inflammation.....	28
Ulcers.....	28
Feeding—Weaning of the Puppy.....	9
Feeding of the Puppy.....	3
Feeding of the Dog.....	4
Fits.....	22
Fleas.....	13
Foul Breath.....	16
Gastro-Enteritis.....	31
Giving Medicine.....	10
House Manners.....	7
Jaundice.....	33
Lice.....	13
Loss of Appetite.....	14
Mange.....	34
Pneumonia.....	40
Poisons and Antidotes.....	32
Rabies.....	43
Reference Chart.....	24
Registering the Dog.....	10
Rickets.....	11
Running-Barking Fits.....	23
Shedding of the Coat.....	13
Sore Mouth.....	30
Urinary Incontinence.....	29
Vitamins A and D.....	11
Vomiting.....	14
Warts.....	42
Wounds and Cuts.....	43
Worms—Hook Worms.....	20
Rectal Worms.....	21
Round Worms (Ascarids).....	17
Tape Worms.....	19
Whip Worms.....	22

SPECIAL NOTICE

In addition to the subjects given in this booklet, there are listed on page 44 other conditions which are covered in detail by individual Special Bulletins, issued by GLOVER'S VETERINARY WELFARE DEPARTMENT, any of which will be mailed to you, free of charge, on request.

ONCE I WAS THE
LIFE OF THE PARTY
—A HOWLING
SUCCESS EVERYWHERE



BUT I WAS SUDDENLY
DROPPED LIKE THAT
—I SIMPLY COULDN'T
UNDERSTAND IT



THEN, OH THE
SHAME OF IT!
I OVERHEARD
THAT TERRIBLE
WHISPER—"D.O."
(DOGGY ODOR)



LUCKILY, THOUGH, MY
WISE MISTRESS BEGAN
BATHING ME WITH GLOVER'S
KENNEL AND FLEA SOAP

NOW I AM A
HAPPY BRIDE—
THANKS TO
GLOVER'S



GLOVER'S KENNEL AND FLEA SOAP

A Scientifically Compounded Soap for your Pet

Ordinary soap will not produce the results for which GLOVER'S KENNEL and FLEA SOAP is so famous. There is nothing superior for promoting normal hair growth and making the coat soft and lustrous. It protects against skin diseases; relieves itching and aids in the healing of minor sores in Mange and Acute Eczema; kills fleas and lice; removes doggy odor. 25c cake.

GLOVER'S

Imperial

ANIMAL MEDICINES



W. J. P. H. 1935